FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GJYZARI RECEIVES TANZANIAN PRESIDENTIAL COMMITTEE

AU011143 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 1 (ATAO -- Yesterday the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari, received and held a friendly talk with the delegation of the Presidential Committee of the Pre-State Organisations of the United Republic of Tanzania, headed by the chairman of this committee, (Gideon Cheyo). The delegation made a visit to Albania at the invitation of he Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries.

Upon their stay in our country the Tanzanian guests visited work and production centers and social-cultural institutions in the district of Tirana, where they got acquainted with the development and achievements in different sectors.

The Tanzanian delegation left our country.

REPORT ON INCREASED AGRICULTURAL GROWTH IN ALBANIA

AU021409 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 31, 31 Jul 86 p 21

[Unattributed article: "People's Socialist Republic of Albania -- Toward an Intensive Agriculture"]

[Text] The establishment and improvement of socialist relations in villages and the consistent application of the principle of the parallel development of industry as a leading branch of the economy and of agriculture as its basic branch have brought about the profound transformations both in agriculture and in Albania's villages. Intensive and many-sided agriculture has taken the place of the backward agriculture in which monoculture prevailed. Before the liberation, in all areas sown to field corps, grains designed for bakery products amounted to 84 percent, whereas industrial plants amounted to some 3 percent. Currently this ratio is 50 percent and 21 percent respectively. Due to the improvement of technology and the application of new techniques and due to the expansion of tillable lands, larger yields of all agricultural crops are being achieved. The increase in agricultural output as a whole is an indication of the profound changes that have taken place in Albania's agriculture. In 1983, overall agricultural outputs increased 4.4 percent compared with 1950. "It is some years now," ALBANIE AUJOURD'HUI writes, "that our country won one of the greatest victories of a political and social nature -- ensuring the quantity of bread needed from local production."

Among the known directions that have ensured an increase in agricultural outputs was and continues to be the expansion and planning of tillable lands. At this point these lands are 2.5 times more extensive than before the liberation. For this purpose, the state allocates considerable funds for soil improvement and for reclaiming new areas. During the years of people's power, special attention was paid to rapidly increasing irrigation facilities which increased 13 times over in 1983 compared to the pre-war period.

Another direction that contributed to an increase in agricultural outputs was, and continues to be, the increased technical level of this important branch of the Albanian national economy. During the years of socialist construction, agriculture underwent dynanic transformations which contributed profoundly to increasing the level and rates of technical and scientific progress.

Along with the constant expansion of cultivated lands and the increase in agricultural and livestock productivity, the structure of agricultural outputs and of crops was also improved considerably. In 1983, fruit-growing totaled 17 percent of cultivated lands as compared with 4.3 percent in 1950. Field crops also went through structural changes, thus leading to an increase in the share of industrial plants, vegetables, and so forth and to reducing areas designated for grains.

In the years of socialist construction, Albanian agriculture is characterized also by its development in both plains, hilly, and mountainous areas. Agricultural enterprises in hilly and mountainous areas own approximately 52 percent of tillable land stocks and achieve almost 45 percent of overall agricultural outputs. A balanced development of agriculture has been and continues to be a decisive factor for ensuring an increase in agricultural yields, an improvement in the general standard of living of the working people, and guaranteeing the intensive development of rural areas.

Agriculture has developed along with the other branches of the national economy. The rapid development of the mechanics, chemical, energy, and construction materials industries and so forth permitted the transition to an intensive agriculture. Priority attention was paid to industrial branches which have always made a great contribution to the development of agriculture.

The development of agriculture and of the other branches of material production was seconded by an improvement in the standard of living of the masses of working people. In the past 30 years, the national income and consumption fund increased 2.5 times more rapidly than the country's population. The indexes referring to the level of education and culture and the one referring to medical assistance have improved considerably as a whole.

## ALIA RECEIVES REPORTS ON WHEAT HARVESTS

AU021504 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 29 July 1986, broadcasts a 5-minute text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee first secretary, by the Kukes District AWP Committee, reporting on the completion of the wheat harvest, and other agricultural achievements. According to the letter the average yield over an unspecified acreage was 23.5 quintals per hectare, or 0.5 quintals over the planned target.

Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 31 July 1986 also broadcasts the text of a letter addressed to Ramiz Alia by the Permet District AWP Committee, reporting an average yield of 24.6 quintals per hectare, "the highest ever" achieved in the district.

## REPORT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, EIGHTH 5 YEAR PLAN

AU312027 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 30 Jul 86 p 5

[Sofia Popova article: "Ambitious Plans"]

[Excerpts] In the immediate postwar period, Albania's industrial production consisted of small light industry and food processing factories, of artisan workshops, and a few mining enterprises. This production represented 4 percent of the total national income. Today, the entire industrial output of 1938 is achieved within only 2 days. Compared with 1960, Albanian industrial production has increased 6.5 times. The process of transforming socialist Albania into an industrial-agrarian state, equipped with modern industry and highly developed agriculture, is being successfully accomplished today.

This is confirmed by the data provided in the draft directives for the Ninth AWP Congress on Albanian Socioeconomic Development during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period (1986-1990), which were published. The draft directives stipulate that 41-42 percent of the 24.25 billion leks envisaged for the all-round economic development of the country must be spent on industrial development, while 31-32 percent of this amount is provided for agriculture. [passage omitted]

The important results in economic development achieved during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period represent a solid basis for Albania's further industrial progress. Industry will develop at accelerated rates of speed, and above all, on the basis of existing plants, upon their expansion, reconstruction, and modernization. At the same time, new projects will be built by using kmainly native sources of energy and raw materials. The volume of the total industrial production in 1990, as compared with 1985, is expected to increase by 29-31 percent. The volume of mass consumer goods is expected to increase by 24-26 percent.

Throughout the period of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, main efforts will be devoted to the discovery of new oil, natural gas, coal and chrome deposits, as well as to the discovery of other valuable raw materials, to increase the industrial resources and to ensure even greater speed in heavy industry, prospecting, and in the processing industries.

The active participation of workers collectives from all over the country in nationwide discussions on the draft directives will contribute to an intensification of the working enthusiasm and to the mobilization of the masses, so that ever expanding new initiatives may be adopted for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the current 1986 plan.

## BASHKIM PITARKA APPOINTED UN REPRESENTATIVE

AU070808 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 7 Aug 86

[Text] Tirana, August 7 (ATA) -- On the decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Bashkim Pitarka is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, permanent representative of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania at the United Nations Organisation. He replaced Comrade Justin Papajorgji who has been appointed to another post.

## BRIEFS

MALILE RECEIVES ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Reis Malile received on 21 July the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Jorge Taiana, concerning the presentation soon of the credentials to the president of the presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 22 Jul 86 AU]

## ZHIVKOV VISITS TOLBUKHIN, SILISTRA OKRUGS

AU061050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has paid a 3-day working visit to Tolbukhin and Silistra Okrugs. In cordial meetings with the people of Dobrudzha he acquainted himself with the work of the party organizations and labor collectives in fulfilling the tasks which the 13th BCP Congress set for the whole of society. By their deeds, all the workers from this region are proving that they completely support the course of the BCP for a qualitative new growth based upon the scientific and technical revolution. At a meeting in the bureau of the okrug BCP committee in Tolbukhin, Dimitur Dimitrov, the committee's first secretary, gave a briefing on the activity of the okrug BCP organization and on the results achieved in socioeconomic development. Georgi Kardashev, first secretary of the Silistra Okrug BCP Committee, gave the start of the year at a meeting in the bureau of the okrug BCP committee.

In the name of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, Comrade Todor Zhivkov congratulated the workers of the Tolbukhin and Silistra Okrugs and wished them new successes. He stressed that the activity of the okrug BCP organizations and everything which is being done for the successful building of the developed socialist society in Dobrudzha deserve a positive assessment. Dwelling on the most important economic problems which our party and state is solving at present, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed that what is needed is not simply an acceleration of the rates, but an acceleration of the development of the economy based upon a qualitatively new standard. He emphasized the need for the broad application of the peak scientific and technical achievements, the utilization of a new system of farming, and the development of industry for man at ever-increasing rates. All this must lead to qualitatively new growth, not only in the economic, but also in the social and intellectual fields.

The party and state leader acquainted himself with the solutions to the concrete tasks for the intensification and technological renewal of production at meetings with the labor collectives of the animal-breeding and feed complex in the village of Branishte, the "Rodope" industrial animal-breeding combine, and the institute of wheat and sunflowers at General Toshevo in Tolbukhin Okrug; and a medium-sized enterprise for processing milk by the partial ultrafiltration method, a small enterprise for the production of valves for tires of all types of vehicles, and a dairy farming complex in the village of Sreburna in Silistra Okrug.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov toured the general artistic exhibition "Man and Nature" in Silistra, and the museum attached to the biospheric reserve in Sreburna.

At the meetings in the two okrugs, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, not only was briefed on the concrete deeds of labor of the people of Dobrudzha, but also was acquainted by his hosts with the most important issues which the party and state leadership is working to solve at the present. Thus the visit turned into a useful dialogue on the cardinal problems in the development of our country.

## DAILY SUPPORTS GORBACHEV'S AFGHANISTAN PROPOSALS

AU061429 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Aug 86 p 5

[Volodya Stratiev article: "A Basis for a Lasting and Long-Term Solution"]

[Text] In his Vladivostok speech Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet Union is in favor of involving the Asian-Pacific area in the universal process of creating an all-round international security system. [paragraph continues]

As one of the basic methods of achieving this goal he described the solution of regional problems, by dwelling more particularly on the problems around Afghanistan.

What is the characteristic trait of the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union in connection with settling the Afghanistan problem? The stand of the Soviet Union, above all, concurs with the interests of all countries involved, and this was stressed by numerous political observers. The stand of the Soviet Union unmistakably reveals the character, based on principle, of the assistance accorded to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of that country's government. Discussing the question of the presence of a restricted Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan, the Soviet party leader announced that by the end of 1986, six regiments of the Soviet Army -- one tank, two motorized rifle, and three antiaircraft regiments with their technical equipment and weapons -- will be withdrawn from Afghanistan. The meaning of this initiative is becoming increasingly clear, when we take into consideration the fact that the undeclared war of imperialism and of the local reaction against the republic has not ceased. It is well-known fact that the diversions, the invasion of terrorists gangs from the territory of Pakistan, and the constant attacks against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan are the reason for the presence of Soviet troops in that country.

In adopting this serious and constructive step the Soviet Union unequivocally shows that it is ready to actively contribute to the political solution of the problem -- to give new impetus to the indirect Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva. At the same time, however, Mikhail Gorbachev made it clear that those who are organizing and committing armed intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan should not deceive themselves. If the intervention is pursued, there can be no question of plans for a withdrawal and a political settlement of the problem, no question of negotiations. As Najibollah, the secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, declared, the reduction of the Soviet military contingent is merely a first step. An eventual second, and a third step following this first one will entirely depend upon the actions of the governments of the United States, Pakistan, and other countries, which virtually imposed the undeclared war upon the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In his speech, Mikhail Gorbachev once more supported the course of the Afghan leadership in its efforts to expand the social basis of the April national democratic revolution and to involve the political forces, which were outside the country, but which are sincerly willing to participate in the construction of a new, democratic Afghanistan, into the administration of their country. This support once more confirms the fact that the Soviet Union by no means intends to impose some sort of Soviet "model" upon Afghanistan as regards political organization, as reactionary Western propaganda claims.

On 30 July 1986 the second phase of the seventh round of Afghan-Pakistani negotiations opened in Geneva. They are conducted with the mediation of Diego Cordobes, personal representative of the UN Secretary General. A certain progress was achieved in the previous rounds of these negotiations, which can be further developed. Four documents have been hitherto worked out, which are likely to serve as a stepping stone for the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. These are the draft plans on an agreement between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Pakistan on non-interference in each other's domestic affairs; a draft agreement on international guarantees; and a bilateral draft agreement on the voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their own country; as well as a document on the relation between the three aforementioned drafts and the withdrawal of the restricted Soviet contingent from Afghanistan.

Mikhail Gorbachev's speech was the subject of particular attention by the world mass media and by foreign political leaders. It is justifiably pointed out in this respect that the new goodwill gesture opens favorable prospects for the settlement of the Afghan problem. Whether this will promptly occur now depends only on whether positive changes will occur in the positions of those countries and circles, which for several years have consciously obstructed the normalization of the situation in that part of the world.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT ACCUSES OZAL OF CHAUVINISM

AU061322 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 5 Aug 86 p 4

[Andrey Andreev article: "The Chauvinistic Rage of a Prime Minister"]

[Excerpts] On 18 July 1986 the Bulgarian press published a BTA declaration on the subject of the unworthy statements and gross attacks expressed by Turgut Ozal, the prime minister of the Republic of Turkey, against the People's Republic of Bulgaria. They were connected with the artifically created and fanned campaign of the Turkish side on the "Turkish question" concerning the situation of Bulgarian Muslims. The BTA declaration expressed the indignation of the entire Bulgarian people at the groundless lies and slanders and at the constant anti-Bulgarian campaign conducted in our neighbor country -- Turkey.

We angrily denounced these irresponsible lies and slanders. We categorically declare to the whole world: We are Bulgarians in our flesh and blood, in our convictions and feelings! We restored our Bulgarian names ourselves and returned to our Bulgarian roots forever! We accomplished the things for which our ancestors fought throughout their lives -- we rejected the Turkish names that had been imposed by force upon our ancestors. This is an expression of our Bulgarian nation self-awareness, of our loyalty to our socialist motherland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This truth should be known to everyone, and for all times. Because there is no other truth. This is why we will not permit anyone to debase and offend our Bulgarian national consciousness and dignity! We will not permit any interference in our domestic affairs and any distortion of our peaceful, calm, free, and happy lives! You should stop distorting the truth about the situation of the Bulgarian Muslims, who profess their faith according to their wish and feel like Bulgarians.

Our country was visited by numerous foreign delegations, representatives of various political and religious organizations and institutions, by members of parliaments, and journalists from Western Europe, Asia, America, and Africa, including representatives of the Muslim world. They toured many villages and towns, but they did not see anywhere the "slaughtering, violations, and crimes" described in your newspapers. On the contrary, wherever they went, the Bulgarian Muslims, who according to you had been "killed", or "had disappeared without trade" were resuscitating like the phoenix, and fully unmasked your slanders and lies. You, Mr. Ozal, cannot deceive either the Turkish people, or Europe, or the world: because, as the saying goes, lies have short legs. You would very much like to see in our country the things which are part of daily life in your country. [passage omitted]

In your views and actions, Mr. Ozal, are two facts which prove that there is no one today to emulate you in your ability to fan chauvinistic passions: You declare yourself to be the heir of the Ottoman sultans -- the successor of those who subjected entire nations to destruction, to genocide, and to force assimilation: Bulgarians, Greeks, Armenians, Serbs, Bosnians, and Arabs, as well as others. It seems that you have learned the methods of the Ottoman ensalvers well and that you apply them in your country well. In our days, at the end of the 20th century, Armenians, Kurds, Greeks, Arabs, Jews, and other nationalities are still subjected to genocide and force assimilation in Turkey. It is our legimate right to ask: Where have the Bulgarians in Turkey gone?

You are propagating one of the most chauvinistic and reactionary ideologies in the world -- Pan-turkism. The final goal of this ideology is to fan national and religious hostility among peoples and to divert the attention of the masses from revolutionary struggles. You declare that anyone who professes Islam is a Turk. You are dreaming of creating a great Turkish empire and of donning the garments of the Ottoman sultans. This is nothing but the expression of great-state chauvinism, which proclaims aggression against other peoples. You have already proved this. You threatened us with war. You even determined the time of the attack -- in 2000 -- when the population of Turkey is supposed to reach 70 million.

As a statemen you should be aware of the fact that the country you are preparing to attack has won great international prestige in the last 40 years and has reached a level of recognition for which many countries may envy us. [passage omitted]

Nevertheless, my Bulgaria does not threaten Turkey with war, it does not build missile bases, it does not slander its southern neighbor. [passage omitted]

The Bulgarian people have a wise saying: He who raises a sword will die by the sword. The Balkans do not need any swords, nor new sultans, they do not need high tension among the populations which inhabit this area. The Balkan peoples need peace. The governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Greece, already set a good example by their initiatives to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons. It is your turn now, Mr Ozal. I am convinced that the Turkish people wish to live in peace and good understanding with their neighbors.

If you, Mr Ozal, wish to go down in history well, if you wish to be remembered by the Turkish people, the best thing to do would be, to ensure a democracy for your people, to guarantee their freedom and human rights, to provide for employment (the rate of unemployment exceeds 5 million in Turkey) to stop arrests and sentences, to free political prisoners, to ban the military regime, to save the poor people from starvation and to overcome illiteracy (according to official data, 52 percent of the population in Turkey is illiterate today, while over 80 percent of the Kurdish people are illiterate), to remove the military bases, and to renounce the chauvinistic rage, to conduct a realistic and sensible policy and to join the peace initiatives of the other Balkan countries' government. Only then will you be recognized as a wise stateman and will you deserve the trust and respect of the Balkan countries' peoples.

REPORT ON VISIT BY SRV FOREIGN MINISTER

AU061807 Sofia BTA in English 1718 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Sofia, August 6 (BTA) -- Mr Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is on a visit to this country from July 21. He had working meetings with Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and with other party and government leaders. They discussed issues of the bilateral relations and of the current international situation.

Discussing foreign policy issues, the two foreign ministers paid special attention to the situation in Europe and the Balkans and stressed the role of the fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for easing tension, for disarmament and goodneighbourliness. They exchanged opinions on the situation in the region of the Pacific and Southeastern Asia, stressing the paramount importance of the new peaceful proposals of the USSR set forth in the speech of the CPSU secretary general, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, in Vladivostok.

CPCZ SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO S. AFRICANS

LD301701 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the South African Communist Party Central Committee on its 65th anniversary.

The message says Czechoslovak Communists express full solidarity with the devoted struggle of South African Communists against imperialism, racism, and apartheid, and for democracy and the vital interests of the people. In conclusion the message expresses support for the just struggle of South African Communists and determination to continue to develop and further deepen the traditional fraternal relations between our parties.

HAVLIN RECEIVES MSZMP'S LAKOS, HOLDS TALKS

AU061337 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Aug 86 p 2

["Z"-signed report: "Hungarian Guest Received"]

[Text] Prague (Z) -- Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Havlin received on Monday [4 August] Sandor Lakos, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chief editor of the periodical PARTELET, who is paying a working visit to the CSSR.

In a comradely chat, Josef Havlin informed him about the most important tasks of social sciences after the 17th CPCZ Congress, and devoted attention to the conclusions adopted at the consultation of the secretaries of the fraternal parties for international and ideological questions held in Budapest in November 1985, and the share of our socioscientific worksites in their fulfillment. In this connection he spoke about some theoretical issues connected with the further development and consolidation of socialist statehood, political system, and socialist democracy follwing the 17th CPCZ Congress, and about our party's experience in this area.

The reception was attended by Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian Poeple's Republic to the CSSR.

HUSAK DECORATES 60-YEAR-OLD CHANCELLERY OFFICIAL

LD061257 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, presented today in Prague Castle the Order of Labor to (Frantisek Krenek) an office head in the Chancellery of the president of the republic. This high state distinction has been awarded to (Frantisek Krenek) on the occasion of his 60th birthday for many years of devoted work to the CPCZ and socialist society.

STROUGAL, OTHER OFFICIALS ATTEND PUCEK'S FUNERAL

LD061445 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The funeral of Zdenek Pucek, former minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, bearer of the Order of Victorious February, the Order of Labor and the Order of the 25th February [as heard] who died at the age of 61, took place today in the great ceremonial hall of the Prague-Strasnice crematorium.

The funeral was attended, together with the family of those close to the deceased, by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of th CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier; Karel Erbes, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ladislav Gerle, Pavol Hrivnak, and Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premiers; and other representatives of our political and public life. Comrade Ladislav Gerle delivered the oration.

BORDER GUARD ASSISTANTS END CONFERENCE

AU061407 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Aug 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Resolve To Ensure Calm and the Safety of Czechoslov k Borders"]

[Text] Prague -- The Seventh National Conference on Auxiliary Border Guards which was held under the motto "Protection of State Borders Is the Concern of All People" in the auditorium of the Academy of the National Security Corps in Prague ended on Saturday [2 August].

In their discussion statements, the participants expressed the resolve to continue selflessly sharing in the fulfillment of tasks set by the security policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state for the protection of the Czechoslovak state borders in accordance with the conclusions drawn by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The representatives of auxiliary border guards, the leading figures in border districts, and the officials of the Border Guards for the Protection of State Borders called the further development of cooperation between zonal party and state agencies, social and economic organizations, and local citizens in border areas on the one hand, and the units and formations of Border Guards on the other hand, the main orientation in improving the quality and efficiency of the protection of our borders.

The participants in the conference demonstrated with specific examples that the moral and political unity of the working people in border areas has been further consolidating, that their share in reliable defense of the state border is growing, that the units of the auxiliary Border Guards are successful when it comes to asserting active forms of the fulfillment of tasks, and that the linking of their duties with the activities of the Border Guards is being better ensured, and so forth.

At the conclusion of the conference, the participants approved the texts of letters to the CPCZ Central Committee and to the CSSR minister of Interior, in which they express unambiguous support for the CPCZ's policy, as well as their firm resolve to aid by their everyday active work the ensurance of calm and order in border areas and of the security of the Czechoslovak state borders, in the interests of peacefully building the developed socialist society.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND EDITORIAL ON GORBACHEV SPEECHES

AU061124 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Strengthening Socialism and Securing Peace"]

[Text] The speeches that Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, made in Vladivostok and Khabarovsk before the party aktiv of the region last week are of utmost significance for the Soviet Union and they are of world political importance. Both the two speeches and the many talks with working people concentrated on the consistent implementation of the strategy and tactics in domestic and foreign policy as adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress and discussed by the CPSU Central Committee in June.

The general secretary's visit to the Soviet Far East, and his speeches and talks, show the determination with which the CPSU Central Committee Politburo is tackling the urgent tasks and show Mikhail Gorbachev's great commitment to the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th Party Congress and the June plenum. The Soviet people link their hopes and plans with the policy formulated at the 27th Party Congress. The way Mikhail Gorbachev equated "restructuring" with "revolution" expresses the revolutionary process inherent in the resolutions of the 27th Party Congress and their implementation. The restructuring that is going on does not only involve the economic sector but also all other aspects of social life: social relations, politics, the intellectual-ideological sector, the working style of the party and the state organs. The questions asked by life are solved not outside but within the socialist system, in contrast to all speculations in the West.

The main concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state is the well-being of the people, which is the aim of socialism. The comprehensive program of action to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development is directly aimed at that and is designed for a far-reaching long-term period. It is a program that takes into account the efforts of the Soviet people and the most important trends of international developments. The main thing is a restructuring, that is, a strategy of accelerating the rate of growth of the national economy, of the country's socioeconomic development, which will release the enormous potential of the Soviet Union and, in particular, the vast region between the Urals and the Pacific Ocean, and which will open up all resources: dynamism in the economic processes, increasing pace in applying science and technology in production, and the application and full utilization of the key technologies with the aim of considerably increasing labor productivity. Thus decisive prerequisites are being created for an efficient comprehensive social policy, for a policy that is in line with the nature of the socialist society.

Strengthening socialism means strengthening and securing peace. From socialism there emanate positive effects for all peoples, for the entire world, against the imperialist policy of confrontation, intensive armament, and the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Socialism wants peace on earth and in space, wants to preserve mankind from destruction. In this decisive struggle the Soviet Union, together with its allies, is in the forefront and acts in accordance with the interests of all peoples and of the movement for peace, security and cooperation, for arms limitation and disarmament, for reason and realism in international relations, for the active policy of dialogue, a movement that is becoming broader and more active throughout the world.

At the 11th SED Congress Erich Honecker highly assessed the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the USSR peace policy. The further advance of the Soviet people in developing and strengthening socialism, and its universal improvement according to plan, is of great international attractiveness. He said: "At our 11th Party Congress we once again reaffirm our fraternal affinity with the CPSU and the USSR, this great revolutionary achievement. It is the basis of our successes and a matter close to our people's hearts."

In his addresses in Valdivostok and Khabarovsk Mikhail Gorbachev praised the first progress achieved since the 27th Party Congress, in particular in the economic sector. At present the CPSU is concentrating on the further steps required to strengthen socialism and increase its attractiveness, and on the safeguarding of peace. Resourceful new measures are being taken to solve the economic and social problems. All the creative forces of the party and the Soviet people are being mobilized to fulfill the tasks of world political significance set by the 27th CPSU Congress. The first steps in this direction have been taken. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev rightly pointed out, the most important things still lie ahead of us. He drew attention to the advance of science and technology, the introduction of the latest technologies into production, management and planning of the economy, and the guaranteeing of the unity of economic and social policy. The lofty goals and the course of intensification require, as he emphatically stressed, acceleration. It is interesting that Mikhail Gorbachev referred in this connection to the heroic periods that the CPSU and the Soviet people mastered with enthusiasm and boldness at the time of the new economic policy, the First 5-Year Plan period, the Great Fatherland War, and the reconstruction after the war.

All the riches from Soviet ground are to be placed at the service of the people; the needs of the people are to be satisfied in a better and more comprehensive way. Social questions are given priority. Mikhail Gorbachev stressed particularly the significance of the services sector and the production of consumer goods and stated that this was directly linked with the party's social policy, with the activation of the subjective factor, in other words, with that what the Party Congress has placed at the center of its deliberations. There are great tasks in the housing sector. In general the social field must take the place it deserves in the work, the speaker noted. The CPSU has spoken out in favor of a strong social policy through which the subjective factor is activated and the enormous potential which the country has is set going.

The CPSU's political course is aimed at completely uncovering the potential possibilities and advantages of the socialist society, removing all barriers and impairments in the way of advance, and giving room to the factors of social progress, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed. Everything that is not in line with the level necessary today must not be implemented any more. The intensification of production must be dealt with thoroughly, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed.

The aims of Soviet foreign policy that are so-to-speak interrelated with domestic policy were given wide scope in the speeches. It is aimed at stopping the arms race, ending the nuclear madness, eliminating nuclear arms, and untiringly looking for political solutions of regional conflicts.

This course is fully supported by the states of the socialist community. It is in line with the policy collectively worked out and agreed upon at the meeting of the political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in Budapest. The GDR and all other fraternal countries regard the Soviet initiatives for nuclear disarmament, for a significant reduction of all conventional armaments and armed forces, on questions of verification, and for improving the international situation as an element of the joint line of socialism in the world arena.

Here the response to and the agreement with the CPSU peace program and Mikhail Gorbachev's new proposals reach beyond the socialist community. The developing countries show great interest in the plans in domestic policy and the aims of foreign policy. Also, many in the capitalist countries who do not suffer from the madness of anticommunism and do not aim to profit from the arms race take a serious and interested attitude. In certain capitalist countries, however, those forces continue to set the tone that are possessed by hostility to socialism and by big-power-ambitions and are inseparably linked with the armament business.

Addressing the United States, Mikhail Gorbachev called the stopping of the arms race the most important factor in Soviet-American relations. He recalled the series of Soviet initiatives. They include, for instance, the proposal to conclude a mutual agreement on stopping nuclear tests. The Soviet Union has made an advance concession in this connection, which received great attention throughout the world, by repeatedly prolonging its unilaterally declared moratorium. They also include the proposal to liquidate American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe that was submitted after the Geneva summit. Regarding a new summit, of which the Soviet Union is in favor, it must aim at normalizing relations between the USSR and the United States, improving the international situation, and accelerating the course of the negotiations on reducing armaments.

The Soviet Union is also an Asian and Pacific country which is very interested in the complicated problems of this area. In this region socialism is an indispensable element in the grand important changes. Let us only think of the great Chinese revolution, the developments in Mongolia, and in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

In this connection Mikhail Gorbachev referred to the most important aspects of relations between the Soviet Union and the PRC. They are, as he stated, very important for several reasons, for one because of the fact that the two countries are neighbors, they have the longest border in the world separating two countries on land, and simply because of the fact, Mikhail Gorbachev states, that we, our children and grandchildren must live next to each other today and forever.

But, of course, this is not the only reason. History has endowed the Soviet and Chinese peoples with an extremely responsible mission. In the international development much depends on the two biggest socialist states.

As Mikhail Gorbachev stated, the relations between the two states have visibly improved in the past few years. He reaffirmed: The Soviet Union is always prepared to discuss questions concerning additional measures to create an atmosphere of good, neighborliness at any level and most seriously. We hope that the border separating us (we want to say -- linking us) will become a border of peace and friendship in the near future.

The Soviet people accept with understanding and respect the aim set by the CPC, that is, to modernize the country and to build, on a long-term basis, a socialist society that would be worthy of a great people.

The Soviet Union and the PRC, Mikhail Gorbachev continued, have -- as far as one can judge -- similar priorities: the acceleration of the socioeconomic development. Why should we not then support each other and cooperate in the implementation of our plans, where it would obviously be to the advantage of both sides? The better relations are, the better the exchange of experiences.

One can note with satisfaction that in economic relations a positive trend has clearly emerged, Mikhail Gorbvachev stated. The Soviet Union is convinced that the mutual complementing of the Soviet and Chinese economies that has developed historically offers great opportunities for expanding these relations, also in the border areas. Several big problems in cooperation are literally just on the doorstep. For instance, the Soviet Union does not want the border river, the River Amur to be seen as a "water barrier." May the catchment area of this big waterway unite the efforts of the Chinese and Soviet peoples in jointly utilizing the very rich resources available here and in the building of water management facilities. A government agreement to that effect is being jointly worked out. And the border could run along the middle of the main waterway, Mikhail Gorbachev stated. The Soviet Union is preparing a positive answer to the question of assistance in building a railroad to link the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region with Kazakhstan.

The PRC was offered cooperation in space, which could include the training of Chinese astronauts. Great possibilities exist for the mutually useful exchange in the fields of culture and education. Gorbachev stated: We are prepared for that and we wholeheartedly want it.

Friendly relations between the USSR and India, which actively participated in bringing about the Nonaligned Movement and its aim to overcome the splitting of the world into military blocks, are a stabilizing factor of international dimension, Mikhail Gorbachev stated. The great India, with its moral authority and traditional wisdom, with the political experiences of a special kind and its immense economic possibilities, is the respected leader of the Nonaligned Movement. The Soviet Union highly values the contribution made by India to implementing the norms of coexistence and justice in the world community.

The Soviet Union wants a change for the better also in relations with Japan. In accordance with the principled line of the 27th CPSU Congress, it will aim at providing its bilateral relations with all countries of the region, without exception, with dynamism. In accordance with the pattern of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the USSR proposes a Pacific conference, with all states bordering the Pacific participating, as an aim. Concrete proposals have been worked out for a comprehensive security system also in the Asia-Pacific area. Mikhail Gorbachev called the implementation of the DPRK's proposal on creating a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula an important contribution to a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific. He stressed that this proposal got the appropriate attention.

As Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, it is possible not only to eliminate the dangerous tensions on the Korean peninsula but to also advance on the path toward solving the national problem of the entire Korean people. If you proceed from the real interests of Korea, there are no sound reasons for evading the serious dialogue proposed by the DPRK.

Concerning Afghanistan, the Soviet leadership, after universally evaluating the situation that has developed and after consultations with the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, decided to return part of their troops in Afghanistan to the home-country by the end of the year. The Soviet Union is taking this step with the aim of accelerating a political settlement and giving it another stimulus.

Consultations are currently being held with the leadership of the Mongolian People's Republic on the withdrawal of a significant part of the Soviet troops from Mongolia.

The speeches of Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok and Khabarovsk fill us in the GDR with satisfaction and pleasure. The SED, all working people of our country, felt deep satisfaction with the extent to which the courses of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11 th SED Congress are in line with each other. We are jointly implementing the joint cause: To do everything for the well-being of the people, everything for the strengthening of socialism, everything for safeguarding precious peace.

There are not just words. They are deeds. We are implementing the long-term agreements concluded with the USSR for the present 5-year plan period and beyond, through to the year 2000. We are jointly tackling economic projects of great importance. We are jointly advancing in the decisive sector, the advance of science and technology. The working people of our country are daily working under the slogan "My work place, the place where I fight for peace" in order to fulfill the plan. They are making their contribution to further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, for which the 11th SED Congress has determined the next stretch of road. [paragraph continues]

Consistent implementation of the 11th Party Congress decisions lies at the center of our actions in all social fields, above all, in our main battlefield, the unity of economic and social policy. Thus in firm fraternal alliance with Soviet Union, and all socialist countries, we are making our contribution to the joint cause, to the well-being of the people, to strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace.

TISCH ON WORLD TU CONGRESS, PRESERVING PEACE

AU061630 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview given by Harry Tisch, "chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee," to a "representative of the Editorial Board" of TRUD: "The Preservation of Peace Is the Most Important Issue of the Present Day"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Text] In September Berlin, the GDR's capital, will act as host to the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions. In this connection a representative of the editorial board had a meeting and conversation with Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB in the GDR and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee.

[TRUD representative] What are the most important tasks which face the FDGB at the present stage in the GDR's development?

[Tisch] The decisions of the 11th SED Congress opened the way toward higher goals and aspirations for the GDR trade union movement. With a sense of purpose and faith in the future, we are entering a qualitatively new period in the construction of the developed socialist society. We are continuing to consistently pursue our tried and tested course of unity of economic and social policies, so that every family, every citizen is daily convinced of this. The trade unionists unreservedly accept this policy, which is based on the profound scientific economic strategy of our party and workers class, and which is totally aimed at ensuring the good of the people and strengthening peace. To this policy they offer their active support!

The FDGB, with its 9.5 million members, has a considerable share of credit for the GDR's recognition as a state that is politically and economically stable and for its further dynamic development. Today we should first and foremost recall the numerous initiatives in all fields of the national economy, the aim of which is to make 1986 a year of even higher achievements. The efforts of the labor collectives and the socialist competition of the trade union groups are primarily directed toward a substantial raising of work productivity, efficiency, and quality and a perceptible improvement of the working conditions and the life of the workers. All our efforts are based on the deep conviction that every place of work must make its own contribution not only to consolidating socialism, but also to ensuring peace.

Naturally, the FDGB is continuing to work vigorously in order to develop good working conditions in the broadest sense -- from optimizing the organizing of labor and enriching its content to improving the health conditions at work, as well as expanding rest and recreation facilities and the social security network for workers and office employees which is administered by the trade unions. By solving the tasks which have been outlined the trade unions in the country are showing themselves to be an important force for socialist democracy, primarily in the most important field of human activity -- the labor process.

[TRUD] How is the FDGB preparing for the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions in Berlin?

[Tisch] the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions will be held at a time filled with political events and in the conditions of a tense international situation. Berlin, the GDR's capital, deservedly bears the name of "city of peace." In this fact we see a symbolic link with the forthcoming discussions between trade unionists from various countries.

As the hosts, we are setting ourselves the goal of ensuring the best conditions for the participants' work and a pleasant stay in our capital. The modern Palace of the Republic will be prepared in order to fulfull in a worthy manner its role as the center for the forthcoming sessions.

The laborers of our socialist German state of workers and peasants are eagerly awaiting the discussions and decisions of the forthcoming world trade union forum. From the frank and open exchange of views they are expecting first of all clear positions on the most important issue of the present day -- the preservation of peace. They expect the congress to turn into a vivid expression of the determination of working people throughout the world to put an end to the insane arms race fomented by the U.S. Administration and to prevent its spread into outer space, as supported, against all common sense, by certain NATO member-countries.

The vital interests of the workers require that the arms race be halted, and that there be a change toward limiting arms and toward disarmament based on the principle of equal security. In this way substantial means would be released which could be directed toward implementing various social programs, protecting the environment, and rendering effective assistance to the developing countries.

In this connection I would like to emphasize that all the members of the GDR trade unions unreservedly support the appeal made by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states at the meeting in Budapest to the NATO member-countries and all the other European countries. This initiative, together with the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, represent a comprehensive integrated program for reducing all forms of armaments -- whether nuclear, chemical, or conventional -- based on the principle of equality and equal security. It provides for the appropriate measures for monitoring the agreements reached. This broad and comprehensive proposal is a response to the anxiety concerning the continuing tension in the world. It aims at lessening the risk of military confrontation and at guaranteeing the security of all nations with ever fewer arms.

The trade unionists are striving to play a part by making their own contribution to these goals. By their purposeful work and selfless dedication, the members of our class organization are contributing through socialist competition toward a dynamic increase in the GDR's economic might and the strengthening of socialism and peace. In this way they are also making their contribution to the preparations for the International Day of Trade Union Actions for peace. Throughout the country meetings are being organized, at which the workers will give expression on 1 September to their determination to fight consistently in the name of our children's future.

During all my meetings in the enterprises, at rallies or various functions, I feel the same thing -- the members of the GDR Trade Unions are glad that they will have an opportunity to suggest to the participants in the congress that they see with their own eyes how people live and work in the conditions of real socialism, what their social achievements are, and how they use in practice the extensive rights of the trade unions in the interest of the workers.

[TRUD] What, in your view, must be done in order to strengthen and develop trade union cooperation in Europe?

[Tisch] The tense international situation, fraught with risks, makes the struggle to preserve peace the number one task for the international trade union movement. The FDGB supports all efforts aimed at fully involving the more than 400 million trade union members in the world peace movement. We are patiently seeking and striving toward a constructive working dialogue with the other national trade union organizations, irrespective of the differences existing in the social conditions under which we are working, and of international affiliations.

The FDGB considers that this theme, which stirs not only all trade unionists, but also the whole of mankind, must occupy the central place in the dialogue and cooperation between the national trade union organizations. By joint efforts, notwithstanding the existing differences, we must succeed in mobilizing the forces of peace and reason, so that international relations develop on the basis of detente and peaceful coexistence. This would contribute toward successfully implementing the joint support for the trade unionists of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, as well as for the fighters for social liberation, national independence, and state sovereignty.

The exchange of views on a bilateral basis during recent months has shown that the proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries find a response among many national and international trade union organizations. For example, the trade unions of the Scandinavian countries are fighting to create a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. And at the congress of the Central Confederation of Trade Unions in Finland -- the largest workers' organization in the country -- held in Helsinki at the beginning of June, it was confirmed: The trade union movement is a movement for peace!

In such events, good starting points are revealed for international cooperation, including multilateral cooperation, irrespective of the differences in our conditions of struggle and our views on other questions in our daily trade union work. We welcome this tendency.

The FDGB will continue in the future to support all initiatives which open the way for bilateral and multilateral meetings and conferences and which contribute toward strengthening the understanding between the trade unions of East and West.

## HONECKER GREETS SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU301418 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jul 86 pp 1-2

[Message by SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Third National Congress of Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The SED Central Committee conveys cordial greetings of solidarity to the delegates of the third National Congress of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru [PSR].

With fellow feeling and attention we follow the struggle of your party for the interest of the working party and an independent, progressive development of Peru. We highly assess the active contribution of the PSR within the "United Left", the alliance of action of broad democratic forces of Peru, that has developed into an influential political force.

In view of the adventurist course of confrontation and intensive armament of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism, our two parties are in the broad front of those forces of realism and reason in the world, which agree that the preservation of peace is the paramount questions of the present and that everything must be done to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

We note with satisfaction that the close, trustful cooperation between the SED and the PSR is proving successful and that it constructively contributes to developing mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Peru.

We wish your third National Congress successful deliberations.

With socialist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

general secretary

## BRIEFS

SRV DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS -- On 11 July Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a talk in Berlin Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. Horst Soelle reported on the GDR's economic strategy, the main initiatives of the GDR working people and praised the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Pact states. The Vietnamese guest reported on the Vietnamese people's efforts to build socialism and defend the socialist homeland and expressed thanks for the GDR's solidarity and support. They conducted an exchange of views on questions of implementing the agreements concluded between the two states on economic and scientific-technological cooperation. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENTS WITH LAOS -- On 8 July the trade and payments agreement for the 1986-90 period as well as the protocol on the mutual exchange of goods in 1986 between the GDR Government and the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic were concluded in Berlin. The documents were signed by Jochen Steyer, GDR deputy minister for foreign trade, and (Vorasane Sompadith), deputy minister of trade of Laos. The GDR exports trucks and chemical products and mainly imports tropical agriculture and forestry products. On the same day Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity committee, and Ambassador Vanheuang Vongvichit signed an agreement on granting solidarity aid to Laos in 1986. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH LAOS -- The concerted long-term economic cooperation between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR) agrees with the requirements of the two countries and will be further expanded. This was affirmed by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and by Sali Vonghkamsao, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the LPDR State Planning Commission, during friendly talks in Berlin. The interlocutors discussed steps enabling the LPDR in the forthcoming few years to boost its exports chiefly of raw coffee and products of the wood processing industry. The GDR by supplying machinery, equipment, means of transportation, chemical and other products, is particularly participating in developing the production of tropical agriculture and forestry in Laos. Participating in the talks on the GDR side were Horst Tschanter, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission; on the Lao side Khamphet Phengmuog, first deputy chairman of the LDPR State Planning Commission; and Vanheuang Vongvichit, LPDR ambassador to the GDR. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Jul 86 p 2 AU]

PAPER REPORTS ON GORBACHEV KHABAROVSK SPEECH

AU061424 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Aug 86 p 3

[MTI report: "The Acceleration of Technical-Technological Progress Is the Key Issue -- Mikhail Gorbachev's Speech in Khabarovsk" -- first paragraph is in boldface]

[Text] On Thursday [31 July] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, described the Soviet Union's development strategy for social and economic progress in a speech he made before the party aktiv of Khabarovsk. The text of the speech has been published by TASS.

According to the Soviet leader, the development of the economy requires a reorganization of management, planning, and the economic mechanism. He described the restructuring of all aspects of life as a revolution. He stressed that the restructuring processes and reforms, which were outlined at the April 1985 session of the CPSU Central Committee and in the decisions adopted by the 27th Party Congress, will revolutionize the entire system of economic and social conditions and the way people think about our age, above all, as regards the interpretation of tasks that result from the extremely rapid technological and technical progress. He also mentioned the fact that many people in the West think that people in the Soviet Union are deviating from the principles of socialism and introducing capitalist methods. He added that a lot of "suggestions" had been received from the West and had the aim of falsifying the real meaning of changes in the Soviet Union or driving a wedge between the people and the party leadership. "However, it cannot be tolerated either", warned Mikhail Gorbachev, "that dogmas place obstacles in the way of the progress of our society in this present historical period." He urged his listeners to eradicate the standpat way of thinking and to overcome the remnants of the past.

Self-purification Is Required!

He also called upon people to put an end to indifference and incompetence and to carry out a self-examination. In this connection he referred to the unacceptable practice of recent years which is not in accordance with the principle of socialism. There are a lot of people in leading and high positions who see nothing but privileges in their posts and misuse their positions for selfish interests. These things must come to an end. A process of self-purification must begin and those who cannot do it should be helped by the party aktivs -- he said.

Acceleration is also vital for national defense, said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and he explained that it is precisely the political line of consistent restructuring that can emphasize the real advantages of socialism to the world. In this part of the speech Mikhail Gorbachev explained that one could equate the word restructuring with the word revolution.

He assessed technological-technical progress to be the key issue of the economy. He mentioned the achievements of the past but said that it is no longer possible to rely on the experience of the thirties, forties, fifties, or even the sixties and seventies, because the tasks and possibilities are different today. Gorbachev used harsh words to scourge the way of simple reproduction, the practice of extensive development, and he pointed out that there is bitter struggle going on the technological front all over te world. Modern technology gives an significant push to social progress in any country; it increases productivity and provides quick returns. [paragraph continues]

Here he mentioned that machine engineering in the Soviet Union enjoys special priority treatment in the present 5-year plan period. Instructions have been given to all ministries, chief authorities and enterprises to reassess their plans for technological renewal because if no modern technologies are used they will face a 15-25 year backlog in technology.

Gorbachev said that there still are not enough essentials and consumer goods being produced, although even enterprises of other branches and military firms have been involved in solving this problem. There are great tensions and the issue is not a trivial matter, but the mood of the working class. These tensions must be eased and a normal turnover situation achieved between commodities and money.

The production of essentials is far from satisfactory, and what is the point of receiving high wages in the Soviet Far East, if they cannot be spent. These thoughts are not at all abstract ideas of political economy which no one understands. Gorbachev explained that in the fifties and sixties certain forms of cooperativs -- such as the subsidiary farms -- were dissolved too, soon though they mean latent and significant resources, and these forms of production must be supported.

No Secondary Issue

Local leaders can do a lot. If, among the tasks, social issues go short of attention, however, all plans are doomed plans, said Mikhail Gorbachev,and recalled that part of the sum allocated for investments in each region -- that remaining after fulfillment of the 5-year plan -- can be used for developments in the social sector, such as housing. In accordance with congress resolutions, it is necessary to accelerate the solution of social policy questions, because in mobilizing economic potentials, which is the essential condition for acceleration, the human factor has increased.

Social issues must receive as much attention as econimic issues, though perhaps somewhat more; they should be treated as priorities because the development of the economic sector has exceeded the development of the social sector.

Mentioning several specific and local examples, Gorbachev spoke in detail about the issue of services and underlined as follows: The Central Committee has also taken a position regarding this question and strongly emphasized that everything must be done to ease the living conditions of the people. This is the duty of every leader. During the long years of the recent past, the old attitudes have become the habit of everybody: let's go, we must fulfill the plan for production and construction; yet the way working people live -- those who actually fulfill, implement, and carry out all this -- remained a secondary issue to many leaders. This approach must be condemned and the last congress did so. This is especially important in the Far East where a significant part of the problems is caused by lack of working hands, he said.

Mikhail Gorbachev also mentioned the development of enterprise self-management and stressed that enterprises should be judged by their end products. Talking about the rights of working collectives and the draft law providing for enterprise management, Gorbachev suggested to those present that perhaps the document should be made public. Reacting to spontaneous shouts of approval he said that he would pass on this request to the Politburo.

He explained that due to decentralization, certain central agencies' sphere of authority -- that of the planning office and other authorities -- will be reexamined. [paragraph continues]

It is impossible to govern all details from the center. Most of the responsibility lies on the shoulders of local agencies. However, in order they could accept this, they need to have rights accordingly, he said.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee reminded his listeners that last week the leading authorities of the Soviet Union had accepted a plan on measures increasing the role and responsibility of local councils. He said that similar measures had been issued previously, too, but they had had no effects. He said that it was possible that these documents had been less concrete or formulated more leniently. However, the main reason they had had no effect was that party organizations often pressurized the councils, took decisions on their own, and even the production managers often ignored local authorities. This must be changed soon, said Mikhail Gorbachev.

Then, the Soviet leader pointed out that increasing the people's creative desire and their responsibility for the cause as well as strengthening discipline and order all over the country are directly and closely related with the development of democracy and social justice. Cadres in leading poositions must learn to work in increasing democracy and under the conditions of vitalizing the human factor and of developing initiatives that come up from under. Up till now, it has been easy to label restless people, those who, while expressing their opinions are determined and ideologically firm people, demagogues and it has been easy to find a way of ousting them sooner or later, but in such a way that no one could say that they were ousted because of their openness and their being uncomfortable.

Democracy must be strengthened. So far, we have only been talking about this but now we must ensure that people participate more widely in management in practice -- Gorbachev said and pointed out that the real demagogues, of course, often abuse the process of democratization. However, these are only isolated cases. The masses would like to live in a healthy social atmosphere, an atmospohere in which the leadership is closer to the workers, asks for their advice, counts on them, and keeps them informed.

We must fundamentally change our work style, Mikhail Gorbachev continued. Leaders must be inspired by respect for the people, by a real respect for their opinions and not a fake and patronizing respect; leaders must really stand closer to the working people.

Publicity Is Advantageous

Then the CPSU general secretary spoke about the role of publicity and about the fact that many people do not understand the reason that the Central Committee has started the process of criticism and self-criticism. Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out that so far this initiative has been only beneficial. Poeople have recovered and become more active both in their work and in public life. Public opinion has a tremendous power if it is able to assert its influence -- Gorbachev said and criticized the local press for the fact that -- contrary to the central papers, which are writing with increasing openness -- they are still concealing many things.

Gorbachev stressed that the creation of publicity and the criticism and self-criticism must in no way be used as a campaign. Since there is no opposition party in the Soviet Union, criticism and self-criticism are indispensable conditions for the normal activity of the party and society. The full severity of the penal code and the law must be used against all those who try to suppress criticism and the fresh and open voices, and these people must be called to account by judicial means.

In conclusion, Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about the fact that nowadays very much depends on the party members and the cadres, the overwhelming majority of whom occupy a well deserved place in society with their work, prestige and personal deeds. In the current very difficult phase in the development of the society, in this developing and difficult work, which is very interesting all the same, the party members and cadres play a considerable role: they have to mobilize the people, organize the people's economy, and represent and pass onto the people the party's policy. Therefore, a decision has been made that the coming session of the CPSU Central Committee will deal with the issue of cadre policy -- said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

LOSONCZI MEETS WITH NEW ENVOY TO NICARAGUA

LD061712 Budapest MTI in English 1604 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 6 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Laszlo Marothy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, met Istvan Soos, ingoing Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Nicaragua, who is soon to leave for his post.

NEW SPORTS DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS APPOINTED

AU061353 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The Council of Ministers relieved Dr Janos Maroti and Janos Pader, deputy chairmen of the National Physical Education and Sports Office, from their positions with appreciation for their services on the occasion of their retirement, as well as Deputy Chairmen Dr Tamas Ajan and Pal Schmitt, also with appreciation for their services.

At the same time, the Council of Ministers appointed Dr Antal Pongracz as general deputy chairman of the National Youth and Sports Office, and Dr Tamas Ajan, Tamas Tibor, and Dr Laszlo Varga-Sabjan, as deputy chairmen of the National Youth and Sports Office.

For their successful activity in developing physical education and sport, the Presidential Council conferred on Dr Janos Maroti and Janos Pader the "4 April Order." The decorations were handed over by Lajos Czinege, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 4 August.

BRIEFS

NEW UK ENVOY RECEIVED -- Budapest, August 5 (MTI) -- On Tuesday Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received Leonard Vincent Appleyard, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1604 GMT 6 Aug 86 LD]

ACZEL ON BEKES COUNTY -- Gyoergy Aczel, member of the Politburo and director general of the Sociological Institute, has made a 2-day long tour in Bekes County. In Bekescsaba he was given a briefing about the situation of this part of the country; then he inspected the Kner press and the local state farm. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Aug 86 LD]

ORZECHOWSKI-SHEVARDNADZE MEETING REPORTED

LD062132 Warsaw PAP in English 2051 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Aug 6 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski, who is on a visit to the Soviet Union, and his Soviet counterpart, CPSU CC Political Bureau member and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze met here today, the TASS agency reported.

The two voiced their satisfaction with the fruitful development of the Soviet-Polish relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between both countries in all fields.

While exchanging views on the topical problems of the international policy, they said that the socialist community's consistent policy leading to the preservation of peace, curbing the arms race, and to disarmament enjoys increasing support on the part of the peace-loving and progressive forces world over.

In this connection, Orzechowski and Shevardnadze stressed the significance of the new constructive Soviet initiatives laid out in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, which are aimed at including the region of Asia and the Pacific in the mainstream process of developing a comprehensive international security system.

Both diplomats paid special attention to the task of reducing the level of military confrontation, peace consolidation, and good-neighbourly relations in Europe in the light of the proposals made at the Budapest conference of the Warsaw Treaty Consultative Political Committee.

The meeting was confirmed full unanimity of views and actions taken by the Soviet Union and Poland in the field of international affairs.

AFP REPORTS AMNESTY ASKED FOR ADAM MICHNIK

AU061235 Paris AFP in English 1230 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Aug 6 (AFP) -- The Attorney-General's Office has requested the Supreme Court to include Adam Michnik ideologist of the self-dissolved KOR, Social Defence Committee, in a recent amnesty.

He is currently serving a two-and-a-half year jail sentence for "heading an illegal organization" officials said here Wednesday. [passage omitted]

WRITER REFUSED EXIT FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

LD061220 Hamburg DPA in German 1058 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Aug (DPA) -- The Polish authorities have refused the writer and translator, Lothar Herbst, a passport for urgent medical treatment in an eye clinic in Luebeck. As Herbst reported by telephone from his home town of Wroclaw on Wednesday, no reasons were given for the refusal to grant the passport. Criminal proceedings are in progress against Lothar Herbst, who is in danger of going blind without appropriate treatment, for alleged dissemination of underground literature.

These proceedings were postponed on 18 April this year without a new date being fixed, on the basis of a medical report which declared that Herbst was not able to stand trial. Herbst is suffering from detachment of the retina. He has an invitation for free treatment from the University Clinic in Luebeck, which he would gladly like to accept. As Herbst reported in a talk with DPA, the court had assured his lawyer at the time that it had nothing against a journey abroad for medical treatment.

OPZZ HEAD ON COLLECTIVE LABOR LAW, HOUSING

LD062106 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Report by unidentified correspondent from Krakow]

[Text] The second OPZZ gathering will take place in Warsaw 26-30 November. At the National Meeting of Unionists in Bytom it was decided that 1 delegate would be elected for every 4,000 members. In Poland there are 132 national trade union organizations of which 126 belong to the OPZZ. The principles of electing delegates to the gathering are being worked out by the federations. The steelworkers federation has decided that the managements of trade unions are empowered to give such mandates. Thus today, the management of the independent self-governing trade union of workers of the Huta Lenina steelworks was the first in the country to elect its five delegates, among them the present chairman of the OPZZ, Alfred Miodowicz.

Almost every speech contained the following two questions: When will the law on collective labor agreements finally be adopted? And when will we start building more flats?

Alfred Miodowicz gave an assurance that the law on collective labor agreements will be adopted by the Sejm before the second OPZZ gathering -- if this does not happen he has declared that he will resign as a deputy. On the other hand he admitted that the matter of housing construction development is something that everybody -- the party, the government, and also trade unions -- talk about a great deal and to which a solution cannot yet be seen.

[Begin Miodowicz recording] Housing construction is the trade unions' number one subject. There is no more important subject. From the moment the council for housing construction was set up its initiators were the trade unions. When it was to be headed by the premier -- from that moment we started to build in earnest I speak very badly about housing construction and our premier -- he heads this commission -- I too am in this commission [words indistinct] and we keep looking at each other [laughs] because we have done nothing in this matter. The premier looks at me, I look at the premier -- we look askance at each other. Well, I myself believe that, firstly, after the latest government decisions which have been announced on housing construction, that such an industrial complex as the Huta Lenina steelworks must immediately start building flats for its employees. If it does not do this it will be making a mistake because it will not get flats -- and that is that. And it will not [be able to] buy them because we will block the buying of flats. We shall block this because buying flats is the easiest of things which only mobilizes good [word indistinct]. [end recording]

## SZELACHOWSKI MEETS NIGERIAN PLANNING MINISTER

LD061827 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 6: Deputy President of the Council of State Tadeusz Szelachowski today received Planning Minister of the Federal Republic of Nigeria Kalu Idika Kalu, currently staying here as head of a Nigerian delegation to the 4th session of the Polish-Nigerian Mixed Commission.

Minister Kalu conveyed a private letter from Nigerian President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Gen Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida to President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The talk, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, focused on key issues of cooperation, favourably developing between both countries in many fields. The sides positively assessed the outcome of the 4th session of the Polish-Nigerian Mixed Commission which wound up today.

Present was Nigerian Ambassador to Poland James Tsado Kolo.

## SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

AU061330 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 2/3 Aug 86 p 4

[Andrzej Litewski article: "Without a Passport or Foreign Currency"]

[Excerpts] Could Arthur C. Clarke have foreseen writing 40 years ago that the idea of world television would materialize in the 1980's and that it would do so not, as he suggested, by means of a missile meant to transport a tranmitter into space instead of a warhead, but by means of a satellite?

This question is similar to the one asked by Jules Verne in his book "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," the question whether something may sail under water. Both gentlemen foresaw the future. Satellite TV is here, and so is the submarine (even nuclear).

Satellite TV has become fact. Perhaps not so much in Poland as on a world scale, although it too is reaching us. But at present it is certainly a luxury. It is estimated that about 300 people watch satellite programs in Warsaw and its immediate environs. [passage omitted]

The number of countries possessing satellite television for private reception is increasing year by year. Thus, one may watch such programs in Japan, the United States, Canada, and India. Research work in the FRG and France is at a very advanced stage, and the Scandinavian countries are implementing a program of their own called Nordsat (northern areas of Poland will lie within its range). In any case, although we ourselves have no satellite in orbit, we have been for several years within range of a Western one which transmits Italian, West German, Dutch, Swiss, and several other national programs. At this year's International Poznan Fair it was possible to watch such displays live -- and 17 stations could be picked up.

The future foresees that every country will have its representative in space, suspended 36,000 km above the earth. To avoid a mess and prevent mutual interference, an international radio communications conference in Geneva in 1977 granted each country a slot in space where they could place their satellites.

Poland was allocated a point of stationary orbit along the first degree of longitude west, which is at the level of the Bay of Biscay. At the same time, each country was allocated five satellite channels, of which three will carry televison pictures and the rest are earmarked for radio and other services, for example test signals. Our closest neighbors in orbit are the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.

Experts assure us that by 1990 we will be able to receive a satellite program with the aid of a joint satellite of the socialist countries, sent in orbit within the framework of the Intercosmos program. Until then it will be necessary to tackle many technical problems and improve equipment decidedly. One should also mention television receivers which, thanks to various kinds of adjustments, should meet the requirements of satellite TV.

Research work on the system we will have in Poland is being conducted by the Communications Insitutue in Miedzeszyn near Warsaw. A UORS-1 satellite receiving system without which satellite reception is impossible has already been set up there. Work is in progress on suitable parabolic antennas. Such antenna can already be bought in many countries, but they are very expensive. For example, the antenna manufactured by the "Svensat" plant in Szczecin costs $1,500. [passage omitted]

The legal situation will certainly need improving, for a special ruling by the communications minister concerning detailed regulations on the issue of licenses for the possession and use of television sets capable of receiving satellite television has been in force since 1 May, 1986. Thus, whoever wants to watch foreign programs must obtain permission from the State Radio Inspectorate to have such a televison set and install a special antenna. Right now the cases are sporadic, but we must foresee huge interest in this new form of programming. Several years ago practically nothing could be heard about videos, and yet today no one is surprised by such a machine, not by the commonplace exchange of videocassettes carrying the most popular movies or music hits.

But for the time being we are merely waiting for a permit to join the satellite club.

## BRIEFS

SIWICKI MEETS GORZOW WORKERS -- Warsaw, Aug 6: As we have already reported, the PUWP officials were meeting yesterday with workers all over the country. Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, National Defence Minister Gen. Florian Siwicki visited the Gorzow Voivodship where he met with workers at the "Stilon" synthetic fibres factory. Talking to the factory's management and representatives of political organizations and trade unions, Gen. Siwicki emphasized the importance of creative and effective implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions, and briefed the meeting on achievements of the Polish Armed Forces. He also spoke about linking defence tasks with work for the economy, providing as an example melioration works carried out by soldiers. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 6 Aug 86 LD]

FERENSZTAJN VISITS ENTERPRISES -- Bogumil Ferensztajn, candidate member of the party Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Katowice, today met with workers of the Polam-Kontakt Enterprise and the refinery in Czechowice-Dziedzice. The over 1,000 work force of the Polam produces for the domestic market and for export, mostly automatic fuses and lightbulb holders. Most of the work force are women. During the meeting, then, the talk was above all about social and welfare matters. As I speak, Bogumil Ferensztajn is visiting the territory of the Silesian Refining Enterprise [slaskie zaklady rafineryjne]. [Excerpts] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Aug 86 LD]

FRG'S GENSCHER CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS

LD061153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ended their 2-day political talks at Lapad Villa in Dubrovnik this morning.

Today's meeting concentrated solely on bilateral relations which were described as dynamic and good. It was said that cooperation between the two countries was of wider international importance and that the process of regular political dialogue at various levels should be continued.

Most attention was focused on economic relations. Reference was made to Yugoslavia's large deficit in trade with both the EEC and FRG. It was said that Yugoslavia was attaching great importance to the forthcoming negotiations with the EC which are expected to create better opportunities and widen the scope for Yugoslav exports to these countries.

Invisible trade is also of great importance. Yugoslavia is interested in seeing the number of West German tourists in Yugoslavia increase and in stabilizing joint arrangements in this sphere to reduce the large deficit in Yugoslavia's trade with the FRG and to increase Yugoslav exports to that country.

Reference was also made to the higher forms of economic cooperation and the need was stressed for concrete agreements in that area. Among other things, emphasis was placed on the importance of the agreement on avoiding double taxation.

In the context of the two countries cooperation in the fight against international and all other forms of terrorism the need was stressed for decisive measures to prevent an organized and subversive activity on the part of anti-Yugoslav emigres.

In this way the 2-day extensive exchange of views about topical international issues and bilateral relations was completed. Both sides expressed readiness further to promote relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG. It was stressed that meeting and talks at various level continue.

The guest from Bonn toured Dubrovnik's cultural and historical monuments and was informed about the prospects for the development of tourism in both the region itself and the Adriatic Coast, as a whole.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Dubrovnik at midday today [1100 GMT].

DIZDAREVIC INTERVIEW ON UPCOMING NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD061555 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- Like many other nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia, too, is expecting the eighth summit of the nonaligned to be a meeting of unity and action. This was stated by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in an interview to be published in the latest issue of the journal MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA [The Review of International Affairs].

Over the last 25 years the movement and the policy of nonalignment have become an indispensable constructive factor in world politics which, through its independent, nonbloc and global role and activity, makes a considerable contribution to the efforts to change international political and economic relations in the interest of peace and stability in the world. In this connection Dizdarevic stressed that these would, no doubt, be the strategic directions of the movement's activity at the summit in Harare.

At the eighth summit, Yugoslavia will continue to make increased efforts to ensure the nonaligned countries more direct and efficient contribution to the efforts to change the existing unfavorable situation in the world and to open up prospects for resolving key international problems.

According to him this implies activity in all the issues related to the strengthening of peace and security, detante and disarmament, and also the world troublespots and relations between great powers. We shall also involve ourselves in the efforts to tackle the entire complex of international economic issues and also the issue of the increasingly deteriorating position of the nonaligned and other developing countries.

Without warning to ignore the realities of the present-day world and even the situation within the movement itself, our hopes for a successful outcome of the summit in Harare are based on the fact that since the seventh summit in Delhi (March 1983) the situation within the movement has consolidated itself on the movement's original principles and goals.

Unfortunately, this summit as well will be held in an uncertain and basically unfavorable international situation, Dizdarevic said in reply to the question as to the main topics of the summit's agenda.

The arms race continues unabated and no one will be spared its consequences. The sovereignty and independence of a number of countries is being threatened; the use of force and pressures in various aspects are being resorted to, resulting in the continued exacerbation in some of the world troublespots. The Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva as well as the resumption of the negotiations on arms control and disarmament have so far failed to produce results the world expected from them. There is strong evidence of the tendency by several of the richest countries to resolve the global political and economic problems on their own. The economic and social situation in many countries, especially the nonaligned and other developing countries, is deteriorating primarily as a result of the state of North-South relations.

In view of the fact that the eighth summit is taking place in southern Africa and the choice of the venue reflects the nonaligned countries solidarity with the struggle of the people in the region, it is to be expected that the increasingly grave and dangerous situation in southern Africa will feature prominently at the summit.

The summit will, undoubtedly, focus particular attention on other troublespots; the Near East, the Mediterranean, Central America, Afghanistan, Cambodia and others. We are also convinced that in Harare the nonaligned will advocate most ardently an end to the Iraq-Iran war and the peaceful solution of the conflict in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

In his reply to the question concerning the present situation in international economic relations, Dizdarevic said that at the summit in Harare the nonaligned would repeat their call for the resumption of a dialogue on an equal footing between the developed and developing countries, since they believe that is the only right course for seeking comprehensive solutions and that progress of mankind is not possible if at one end of the planet there is prosperity while on the other millions are dying of hunger.

In their attempt to pull out of the recession, the most powerful and richest countries have shifted an unequal part of the burden of adjusting onto their weaker partners, primarily on the developing countries.

In recent years we have witnessed in world relations an enormous draining of resources from the developing to developed countries. In 1985 alone, as a result of the fall in the price of raw materials, the developed countries lost around 65 billion dollars while the recent fall in the price of oil brought in about 60 billion dollars to the developed countries.

The extent of the shift of resources can be best illustrated by those debts which have become an instrument of making enormous profits at the expense of the developing countries. This year alone the developing countries will owe over 1 trillion dollars. Over the last 12 years the amount owed by these countries increased eightfold and the interest rates elevenfold. In the 1981-85 period alone the developing countries had to repay about 600 billion dollars of debts with 340 billion being interest repayment only.

For this reason, the efforts to resolve the problem of indebtedness are at the same time efforts to establish equal international relations, to help the developoment of the undeveloped, to reduce the differences in development and to create conditions for stepping up economic cooperation among all the countries in the world. Without reviving and speeding up the development of debtor countries, without redistributing the share of the burden to stabilize the world economy and without a dialogue on an equal footing there will be neither long-term solutions to the problem of debts nor general prosperity in the world.

Dizdarevic noted that at the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned in Delhi last April Yugoslavia proposed that a consultative meeting should be held between the nonaligned and other developing countries which would be devoted to the problem of debts. He confirmed that the preparations for such a meeting were underway.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs pointed to the fact that as the world economic situation became exacerbated, the leading developed countries became less interested in a dialogue about international economic problems and the ways of resolving them in the interest of all countries. What is more, he said, there is evidence of some of the leading developed countries intensifying their policy of seeking solutions according to their own formula, outside the international forums and even of attempts to abandon the exiting multilateral [words indistinct].

Dizdarevic described as important the initiative by the nonaligned to establish a standing ministerial committee of the nonaligned countries which would, undoubtedly, ensure the Nonaligned Movement's constant involvement in this sphere. The summit in Harare, he said, will provide an opportunity for the nonaligned countries to reach specific agreements about economic cooperation on a wider scale and about the need to rely more on their joint resources, since that is where the possibilities for a speedier development have remained untapped.

"Those who saw that event as [words indistinct] of a new era in international relations and developments in the world, an era during which the Nonaligned Movement, by its very existence and activity, has made an historical impact on developoment in the world and on equal international cooperation." This view Dizdarevic put forward in reply to a question as to the lasting lessons and inspirations of the first summit of the nonaligned held from 1 to 6 September 1961 in Belgrade.

Neither the organizers of nor the participants in the Belgrade summit, such great men as Tito, Nehru, Al-Nasir and others whose names and contributions will never be forgotten, ever had any doubt as to the importance of their act or the historical mission of the policy and movement of nonalignment which they initiated. From their first meeting, the nonaligned announced, with their strong and determined voice, the voice which is to become the voice of mankind's conscience, that wars between peoples are not only an anachronism but are "crimes against mankind." They also defined the principle of peaceful coexistence as the only way of surmounting conflicting interests resulting from differences in sociopolitical and ideological systems [words indistinct] envisaged that the expansion of the Nonaligned Movement is the only alternative to the course of total bloc divisions in the world and that the policy and movement of nonalignment would represent a mainstay and specific [words indistinct] for all those countries and people fighting for their independence and national liberation, against colonialism and neocolonialism and any type of discrimination.

In reference to the possibility of enhancing security and cooperation in Europe, including the Balkans and the region of the Mediterranean, Dizdarevic said that the time and circumstances in which the preparations for the third CSCE meeting in Vienna this fall are taking place enjoin all European countries, the United States and Canada to support and stimulate the spirit of dialogue which despite occasional oscillations, stands a realistic chance of prevailing at the meeting and of gaining in its results and substance. It has been demonstrated that even at most unfavorable times only all-European cooperation, which ignores all bloc barriers, has histroical prospects and that the CSCE has established itself as a necessity in Europe. In cooperation with other nonaligned and neutral countries, Yugoslavia will continue to make greatest contribution to such a concept and practice of European security and cooperation. To this end foreign ministers of European nonaligned and neutral countries will (?meet in Yugoslavia) prior to the Vienna CSCE meeting.

In building comprehensive good-neighborly relations with the Balkans countries, and this remains one of the long-terrm priorities of our foreign policy, Yugoslavia is striving to promote, on the basis of full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity and mutual benefit, cooperation in both political and economic relations as well as in other spheres all of which represents a realistic framework for resolving the existing outstanding problems.

Dizdarevic also stressed that Yugoslavia has always been of the view, and the recent events have strengthened our conviction, that the security in the Mediterranean is an integral part of security in Europe as a whole.

In these very complex and predominantly unfavorable international circumstances, Dizdarevcic concluded, Yugoslavia will continue to give priority in its activities to the active nonaligned policy in the key issues of peace, security and development in the world, Europe, in the Balkans and the Mediterranean and to the policy of good-neighborliness and the development of the specific forms of bilateral cooperation with all our partners.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM ON KOSOVO PLATFORM IMPLEMENTATION

AU062018 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 86 pp 1,3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Jul -- The members of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference noted at their session today that after the measures proposed by the LCY Presidium and the SFRY Presidency, a revival took place in the implementation of the LCY Political Platform on Kosovo as well as of the positions which the SAWPY Federal Conference adopted last year.

In a discussion of several hours, the activities of the SAWPY itself were critically analyzed and it was stressed that "the activities of the subjective forces do not yet satisfy either in volume or in quality the needs of the struggle against an organized enemy," and that "not all SAWPY organizations are equally involved in implementing the tasks of the positions which were unanimously adopted and which quite specifically set the obligations in all fields of social life." [passage omitted]

Bajram Selimi acquainted the Presidium with "fresher" data than those available to the compilers of the report on the implementation of the SAWPY positions. By the end of the year, there were 115,867 registered unemployed (79.8 percent Albanians, 13.2 percent Serbs, 1.3 percent Montenegrins, 5.6 percent Turks, Muslims, Romanians, and others). Among 7,559 newly employed, there were 65.6 percent Albanians, 24.6 percent Serbs, 2.9 percent Montenegrins, 2.2 percent Muslims, and 4.7 percent "others." In new plants built on the basis of association of labor and pooling of resources in communities with a mixed national composition, 54 percent of those employed are Serbs and Montenegrins. [passage omitted]

Milan Rakas was in favor of strengthening the self-critical attitude of the SAWPY in the said report and of making it more specific. [passage omitted]

Advocating a change in the methods of work in many organs, Rakas referred in particular to the work of the Commission for Petitions and Grievances whose work reminds him of the prosecutor being also the judge in a case, as the saying has it, for the commission generally sends the complaints to the organs against which the citizens complain. He even recalled the tragic "Saric Case," in which the Kosovo inhabitant Saric for years drew the authorities attention to threats, pressure, and violence, until he was finally killed just as he predicted in the complaints in which he asked for protection. "Now the marches on Belgrade have forced us to change this," Rakas said, and added that this must be changed in other parts of the country too, so that people will not wait 2 or 3 years for a solution or an answer to their complaint.

Rakas advocated a better organized and more careful social rehabilitation of young people who are released after they serve their sentences for irredentism. If we said that they are indoctrinated, we must struggle for every one of them and must not abandon them to the nationalists and make them into a constant reserve of irredentists. [paragraph continues]

In conclusion, Rakas very energetically supported the idea that the practice of official announcements be discontinued in communications with the public. Such announcements often harm political actions, frequently cause muddle and confusion, and sometimes (as was the case with the arrival of Kosovo people in the SFRY Assembly) create senseless taboos and secrets. If high state organs decide that a thing is so confidential that it must not get out among the public, it is better that nothing be said than that some unclear statements be issued. [passage omitted]

Marjan Rozic advocated the widest possible mobilization of all SAWPY activists in implementing the Kosovo positions, but also in constantly checking to what extent the investment in Kosovo's economy strengthens self-managing production relationships or some technocratic tendencies. [passage omitted]

Referring to the assessment made in the report that the involvement of some republic organizations is insufficient, because in the implementation of the platform they chiefly exhaust themselves in economic cooperation with Kosovo but neglect other spheres of social life, Joze Smole remarked that this is not true as far as the SAWP of Slovenia is concerned. I suppose that it is also untrue regarding Croatia, and I request that it be deleted, for such generalizations in a negative sense only cause harm. As regards the substance of the report, one gets the impression that the activities in Kosovo are conducted chiefly along the state line and the LCY line. If I am wrong, let somebody say to me that the situation is different, Smole said.

In replying to Smole's speech, Jovan Dejanovic first explained that the report is based on the reports sent in by the republican and provincial SAWP conferences. The remark that the report is based on state information more than on SAWP information is not valid. Dejanovic buttressed his assertion by citing what the report received from the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia actually contains. The first report is a photocopy of a report carried in Ljubljana DELO to the effect that Azem Vlasi spoke about Kosovo at the Forum of the Marxist Center of the Central Committee of the LC of Slovenia, and the second report contains three pages, of which one and a half deal with economic cooperation between Slovenia and Kosovo, and the rest with the SAWP activities connected with the said public forum held last December. What more could the working group say about the activities of the SAWP of Slovenia? Assessments to the contrary are therefore untenable, Dejanovic asserted. [passage omitted]

MILOSAVLJEVIC ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON INFLATION

AU061940 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jul 86 pp 1,3

[E. Ciric report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Jul -- "The battle against inflation is the key question of our present time and development. There is still some skepticism about the final effect of the latest measures by the Federal Executive Council and the SFRY Assembly. There are also some who doubt whether we are going to revive our economy with this package of measures and whether we are going to increase exports and halt inflation and the negative trend in production.

"However, positive economic trends have been recorded in July, and we can say even now that they will be sustained. Certainly some time for adaptation is necessary. However, some of these measures may look administrative, they are nevertheless economic measures," said Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, at the Federal Conference of the SAWPY Section for Socioeconomic Trends and Development Policy which discussed the implementation of the development and economic policy for this year and lthe implementation of the measures of the SFRY Assembly and the Federal Executive Council.

According to Milosavljevic, most people are interested in seeing what is going to happen in the next period of 120 days during which work organizations can announce new prices for their products. A certain number of work organizations have already announced changes, but if they are accepted, they will increase inflation in November by 11-12 percent. "We cannot allow this kind of policy," said the vice president of the Federal Executive Council. "We are not without weapons for fighting inflation."

"It is fundamentally important," stressed Milosavljevic, "that income be earned through work, and not merely through work organizations' commercial measures," and then asked whether all organizations should have benefits or not. According to him, decisions regarding the price of some goods, such as sugar and oil, have already been postponed. The price of some articles will be increased in September. [passage omitted]

"We cannot win the battle against inflation as long as prices are rising in an uncontrollable manner. July figures show that inflation has been halved," said Milosavljevic, and added that the figures for the first 9 months will show our real position. Our monetary-credit policy will also affect price increases. [passage omitted]

The participants at the session also stated today that the latest measures of the Federal Executive Council were supported by all republics and provinces. The participants concluded that the measures will contribute toward the realization of the planned development of economic policy this year. [passage omitted]

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD061708 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Commentary by Milika Sundic]

[Text] The year-long moratorium on nuclear tests expires today in the USSR amid complete uncertainty as to whether it will be extended or whether underground nuclear experiments will continue. It has been noted several times by the Soviet side that this primarily depends upon the United States which, let us recall, has carried out 8 nuclear tests this year alone, or 15 since the moratorium on nuclear experiments took effect in the USSR. At the USSR's suggestion, talks took place in Geneva between the two superpowers on nuclear tests a while ago, but they quickly agreed to interrupt them until the middle of next month when they will be resumed. Nothing was said in the course of these negotiations, but it was stated in the communique issued at the time, that the exchange of views had been useful. Besides, the mere fact that the talks are to continue shows that the short-lived Geneva talks were not in vain. If we add to this the fact that in the meantime agreement also has been reached on a meeting between the two countries foreign ministers, Shultz and Shevardnadze, in Washington, in September, it can be assumed that a certain amount of agreement exists between Moscow and Washington that contentious issues must be discussed with a greater desire for success.

The debate on the defense budget is currently underway in both houses of the U.S. Congress and how the United States behaves in future talks with the USSR on disarmament problems also will depend upon the outcome of this. The White House is seeking $292 billion for defense requirements in 1987 which is the highest military spending in U.S. history. The start of the debate in Congress, however, does not look promising in terms of approving a federal budget without difficulties, especially when it comes to allocations for Reagan's star wars.

Initial demands made to the White House and President Reagan personally for a considerable reduction in allocations for the requirements of "star wars" and all similar projects, including for nuclear experiments, point to this conclusion.

In the United States itself, not to mention in reactions throughout the world, there are calls for a halt to nuclear tests. However, the Reagan administration has not paid much attention to this, and has justified the continuation of nuclear tests with the assertion that the USSR has a great advantage in this respect, or rather that abandoning nuclear tests will have a negative effect upon U.S. defense capabilities.

If the USSR continues its moratorium on nuclear experiments -- and this possibility must not be excluded -- after the year long break, this also may influence U.S. behavior. Naturally, this does not mean to say that the United States will immediately follow the Soviet example, but this possibility must not be ruled out in the future. Of course, everything depends upon what the outcome of the September talks on nuclear tests will be, and in particular what is said at the foreign ministers meeting when they meet on 19 and 20 September. Any significant progress in the Soviet-U.S. talks also may lead to a halt in nuclear tests, and this undoubtedly will be very significant not only for the two countries relations but also for the whole world.

## MONTENEGRO CENTRAL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES INCOMES

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26-27 Jul 86 p 7

AU061237 [S. Vukasinovic Report]

[Excerpts] Titograd, 25 Jul -- A year and half after the passing of a social agreement on the joint basis and criteria for the self-managing arrangment of relations in income distribution in the country and in the republic, according to which, starting in July, every employed person would be paid according to the work results, this obligation was endorsed by the 24th LCY Central Committee Session as well as by the party congresses while the Montenegro LC Central Committee conducted today discussions about this exceptionally important problem and set the LC's tasks. [passage omitted]

In his introductory speech, Dr Abdul Kurpejovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, stated: "According to the financial results of the republic's economic performance in the first 3 months of this year, the accumulation in the economy of the country as a whole and in that of Montenegro was almost non-existent. [passage omitted]

"The insufficient versatility and inconsistent application of the system of income distribution according to work and the results of work and the excessive presence of leveling of personal incomes negatively affect the motivation of the workers for a more productive and more efficient work with the means of social reproduction. [passage omitted]

"We must work together with workers, we must work in an organized and responsible manner, which means efficiently, in order to realize our tenets and policy," concluded Kurpejovic. [passage omitted]

Mile Vukasinovic pointed out that the central area of the LC's activities should be in creating normative conditions for a break with the current practice which is domintated by the leveling of personal income, false solidarity, social demagoguery, and opportunism.

Concluding the discussions, Maljan Radovic pointed out that this is one of the key questions which as the decisive role in the development of socialist self-management and in the realization of the economic stabilization policy and that therefore not a single subject in our society, nor a single LC organ or organization, nor their members must remain indifferent on important matters.

SLOVENE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FULFILLS BASIC TASKS

AU061303 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 86 p 5

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 24 Jul -- The session of the LC Central Committee of Slovenia held today, which was devoted to establishing the high priority tasks out of the many current problems that congresses discussed and devoted to the mobilization of the whole of the LC organization on performing those tasks, differed from sessions held before also because members were not given the so-called documents or draft conclusions in advance, nor were speakers ordered in advance. Although it was, to put it simply, "undirected," through the introductory speech of Milos Prosenc, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium, and the "spontaneous" debate of many members, the session fulfilled its basic task primarily by engaging in solving current and complex problems of business management and econmic development on the whole, both in ther republic and in the entire country.

Starting from the fact that the continuation of present trends in the economy would have dramatic consequences, jeopardize the process of reproduction, and cause an even graver economic crisis and political instability, Central Committee members pointed out that urgent measures are indispensable, and not any measures, but such that will force economic subjects and associated workers to adopt economical operations which open space to economic enforcement and reward good work and successful business operations, measures that make possible and expand the independence of work organizations, their responsibility, and activity on the unified Yugoslav market. [passage omitted]

In connection with the analysis of the activity of various ecological, peace, and other movements, the Central Committee adopted the attitude that one should start from the fact that those movements represent a challenge to, possibility of, and contribution to the expansion of social action, above all the action of the Socialist Alliance. What is necessary is to show understanding and readiness for a calm, profound, and augmented debate about positive aspects and about warnings pertaining to weaknesses in the organization and activity of the Socialist Alliance and other mass sociopolicital organizations and associations.

In doing so, one must not allow prior and superficial assessments to obscure the real social causes of the appearance of such movements or to cover up the social problems those movements are discovering. What it is really all about in individual movements should be shown in a democratic debate within the SAWP, but a debate with concrete organizers of such activities. A too-hasty labeling and deliberate avoidance of the SAWP and debate within it narrow down the possibility for such a debate. When analyzing these questions, the LC will resolutely oppose all attempts of abuse, it was said at the session of the LC Central Committee of Slovenia.

## SLOVENIA WHEAT HARVEST DOWN FROM LAST YEAR

LD061716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] Ljubljana, 6 Aug (TANJUG) -- Over 52,000 metric tons of wheat has been bought up in Slovenia so far, that is, 63 percent of the planned amount. This year's procurement was down by as much as one-fifth as compared to last year mainly due to a poorer harvest. On a considerable part of land sown to wheat, a poor harvest was caused by bad weather conditions and a series of different diseases and infections which reduced the crop. The Republician Committee for Agriculture, Forestry, and Food points out that this was one of the worst years from the point of view of the number of wheat diseases. So far, a little over 23,000 metric tons of wheat have been bought up from 36,000 hectares of the private sector, while about 29,000 metric ton has been bought up from 9,000 hectares of the social sector. It is obvious that private sectors have been delaying wheat sales from some years now, hoping to get a better price for their products.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF NEW RAIL LINK

### Pljakic Speaks at Opening

AU061556 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Text] The Yugoslav portion of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad line, which is 24.5 km long, was commissioned today. The ceremony in Titograd, which was attended by delegations from our country and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was addressed by Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications. Here is a report by our correspondent Jagos Stojanovic:

As is known, the Yugoslav section of the railroad line begins in Titograd and is linked to the Albanian section at (?Bejze), a place which was visited today by special train by the participants of the ceremony in Titograd. This section was built by several specialized work organizations from our country from the middle of 1983 to the end of 1985. The railroad has been built as a first-class line, allowing speeds of up to 100 km per hour and an axle load of 20 tons. The Yugoslav section of the line passes 10 bridges and 3 tunnels with an overall length of 2,676 meters; one of the tunnels is 2,050 meters long. A new railroad station was also built at Tuzi, which will serve as a border station.

Opening the railroad, Mustafa Pljakic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, said among other things:

[Begin Pljakic recording] Although the railroad line will not be profitable for a long time, we decided in favor of this undertaking, guided by the principles of good-neighborly cooperation and by the need to link the Balkans and all of Europe with modern communications, which should contribute to wider cooperation in the Balkans and on the continent, and to an overcoming of various divisions and barriers.

All our socialist republics and autonomous provinces in solidarity, financed the construction of this railroad line, although for many of them this constituted an exceptional effort and meant that they renounced the realization of some other priority projects.

I wish to repeat again on this occasion that Yugoslavia is open, as it is open toward all other neighbors, and ready to develop comprehensive good-neighborly cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the principles of respecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual esteem and mutual benefit, convinced that this is both in the interest of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities and in the interest of the people of Albania, peace, and security in this region and in Europe in general.

We believe that this railroad line opens up opportunities for wider economic cooperation between the two countries, and that these opportunities will be used both in the interest of Yugoslavia and Albania and in the interest of this region as a whole. [end recording]

A member of the Albanian delegation, Faik Cinaj, chairman of the executive committee of the Shkodeer District and member of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of Albania, congratulated the designers and the constructors on a high quality job which was speedily completed [kvalitetan i brzo obavljen posao] pointing out that his country constructed 35 km of this railroad line which, as he said, will contribute to a further development of transportation, trade, and good-neighborly relations between Yugoslavia and Albania.

## First Run From Titograd

AU061901 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The first train ran today along the Yugoslav section of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad line from the Montenegrin capital to the place called (?Bejze) near the Albanian border. In addition to the Albanian delegation which attended the opening of our section of the line in Titograd, those riding in the train were distinguished officials of the federation and of Montenegro, representatives of the work collectives that constructed the railroad line, and 60 journalists, 20 of whom were foreign correspondents. The train stopped at the Albanian border for 15 minutes. On this occasion the guest visited the border station. [passage omitted]

With the construction of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad line, Albania gets its first railroad connection with the world.

The Albanian delegation which received by Vuko Vukadinovic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Montenegro.